surprises and court cases.

(iii) Private projects aggregating about 1200 MW could not materialize as there was delay in obtaining financial closure of these projects.

(iv) In case of projects aggregating over 5000 MW date of commissioning as per contractual commitment was not adhered to and these projects slipped due to delay in critical supplies by the equipment manufacturers.

(v) Due to non-availability of adequate gas, commissioning of projects aggregating over 1700 MW was delayed and another 1450 MW worth projects could not be taken up.

(c) and (d) Keeping the capacity of 23,250 MW which is likely to be added during 10th Plan, a capacity addition of over 76,000 MW has been proposed for the XI Plan.

Revamp of power regulation

1455. SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to revamp power regulation by replacing existing regulators with a new regulatory regime to purge the existing inefficient regime, and select a new set of regulators by instituting appropriate eligibility criteria and appointing them through a transparent process;

(b) if so, the details of the new initiatives;

(c) whether the poor regulatory environment in the country is of major concern to private investors in the power sector; and

(d) if so, the details of the steps Government propose to take to encourage private investors in the field of power generation?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHIL .KUMAR SHINDE): (a) No, Sir. The Electricity Act, 2003 already has provisions regarding eligibility criteria and process of selection of the Chairperson and the Members of the Electricity Regulatory Commission through a broad based Selection Committee.

(b) Deos not arise.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. Generally the work of the Regulatory Commissions is perceived to have been received well by the stakeholders. The functioning of these Commissions over the past few years, have led to greater transparency, predictability, rationalization of tariffs and grid discipline.

The Electricity Act, 2003 has provided a liberal and progressive framework for the electricity sector. The confidence of the investors in power sector has increased in recent years.

Participation of private sector in power generation is being encouraged through development of projects by transparent process of tariff based competitive bidding. The Central Government has issued guidelines for tariff based bidding for procurement of power by distribution licensees. Guidelines have also been issued for Competitive bidding in transmission. Competitive bidding has already been completed for two Ultra Mega Power Projects of capacity of 400 MW each.

Contribution of CFTRI

1456. DR. K. MALAISAMY:
SHRI S.ANBALAGAN:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of achievement by Central Food Technology and Research Institute (CFTRI) and its network of 36 laboratories out of the mandate in catering the nutritional requirement of the people till date, State-wise;

(b) the thrust areas concerned for the next five years to be developed and put into use; and

(c) the weak and grey areas that are hampering the progress and performance?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (c) No Sir. The mandate of Central Food Technological Research Institute (CFTRI) is to carryout research and develop technologies in the area of Food Science. It does not have a network of 36 laboratories.